

FRISCO GETS IT.

The Bay City Has a Touch of the "Stringency" Epidemic.

The People's Home Savings Bank Joins the Pacific Bank.

Other Well-known Institutions Afflicted With Mild Runs.

Statement of the People's Bank—The Savings Union Deposits Notices. Capitalists Have Patronized Savings Institutions.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The People's Home Savings Bank closed its doors this morning. It was afflicted with the Pacific Bank, which closed yesterday. Its resources are said to far exceed its liabilities.

On the door was the following notice: "This bank is closed temporarily in order to protect depositors and give time to collect on securities. We have sufficient assets to more than meet our liabilities." Columbus Waterhouse last night deeded all his property to the People's Home Bank, that they might raise money on it to tide them over the crisis. This property is in excess of all liabilities of the bank. The failure to realize on securities is the immediate cause of the temporary suspension. The directors have ordered a regular dividend to be paid on July 1.

The stock dividend will be withheld. A statement is made by the People's Bank as follows: Resources—real estate, \$27,645.03; invested in stocks, bonds and warrants, \$403,808.00; loans on real estate, \$39,168.54; loans on stocks, bonds and warrants, \$415,096.50; loans on other securities, \$20,476; loans on personal security, \$197,100.48; money on hand, checks and other cash items, \$130,500.89; due from banks and bankers, \$368,509.94; other assets, \$44,865.83. Liabilities—Capital paid up, \$33,333.33; reserve and profit loss, \$49,099.04; due depositors, \$2,065,194.84; other liabilities, \$10,917.00. Assets and liabilities are \$2,457,765.21.

AT THE COUNTERS.

Withdrawal of Small Deposits from Various Institutions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The news of the failure of the People's Home Savings Bank to open its doors today caused some excitement among depositors in a few other savings banks. There were a few withdrawals of deposits at the German Savings and Loan Society, and at the Iberian Bank, but up to noon there was hardly more than the usual number of people at the counters of these conservative institutions.

Equally conservative is the San Francisco Savings Union, but its reputation for conservatism did not prevent about fifty people from presenting themselves in line before the pay desk soon after the bank opened. The paying teller, under instructions, paid all ordinary depositors any sum up to \$1000. Those who desired amounts between \$1000 and \$5000 were told that they could get their money in thirty days. Those who wanted over \$5000 were compelled to give sixty days' notice. All "term" depositors are required to give six months' notice, the usual agreement with term depositors.

"We could require ten days' notice from ordinary depositors, who want \$1000," said President Miller, "but we have plenty of money, and we want to be liberal."

There were a few term depositors who gave notice, and a few of the ordinary depositors who drew out more than \$500 on deposit. Large depositors profess absolute confidence in the banks.

THE CAPITALISTS.

Depositing in Savings Banks in Lien of Investing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The financial condition of the savings banks can readily be imagined when it is known that capitalists in town have been the principal depositors for months past, for the sake of the interest which they cannot obtain from commercial institutions. Of course these banks will have to protect their depositors in case of any unusual demand for coin by enforcing the "thirty-day" rule if necessary. The drafts of money from any of the savings banks this morning were very light, and it is said to say that if an average were struck the deposits would be in excess. Of course, a few anxious faces were seen in the small-sized crowd which gathered out of the usual spirit of curiosity to gaze at the windows and read the notices posted on the doors of the suspended Pacific, People's Home Savings Banks. In some of the other banks a few people were ranged up in line waiting to draw their money, but not as a rule any more than usual about this time of the year, when dividends become payable.

The Savings Union, one of the wealthiest and largest of its kind, paid out considerable money for an hour or so after opening. Assembled at the door were some of the smartest speculators in town on the lookout for likely victims. Any one who showed a wild and unsophisticated appearance was approached with an offer to take their books, any amount, cash down for discount of 5 per cent. This was enough for some people, who did not even enter the doors after recognizing from the offer the confidence felt in the solidity of the banks.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Temporary Suspension of the First National Bank of San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 23.—[Special.] The First National Bank of San Bernardino closed its doors this (Friday) morning about thirty minutes after opening for the day's business, and the following notice was posted on the door:

"Owing to the stringency of the money market, and the unusual withdrawal of deposits during the last few days, this bank is forced to close its doors temporarily."

By order of the board of directors, Joseph Brown, President.

The notice tells the story quite completely. Though the withdrawals of deposits during the week, there could not be said to have been a run. It is stated that about \$27,000 was withdrawn Thursday, and nearly as much upon each of two or three days preceding, and that when the bank opened Friday morning it had on hand about \$20,000, which was soon exhausted, and the doors had to be closed. Some depositors are thought to have given out checks to various individuals to get them to withdraw the deposits in that way rather than call for the funds in a lump sum. But it is more probable that persons having notes outstanding which were about to fall due, have endeavored to cash them in, and paid with checks upon the bank. Misrepresentations have been maliciously circulated upon the streets, and these have had something to do with the steady drain upon the bank only a few days ago. It is stated that the county funds on deposit, amounting to several thousand dollars, were withdrawn, and this forced the closing of the bank. But this story was not true, as County Treasurer Reeves took out of the bank only a few hundred dollars, as is done every morning by means of checks or warrants presented to the treasurer for that purpose.

Joseph Brown, president of the bank, states that the closing was due to the inability of the bank to secure ready cash without placing some of those who owe it in a very bad condition, and it was thought better to close the doors of the bank than to force the return of loans upon people who could not pay up without great loss. He also says that depositors will be paid in full, and no one will lose a dollar, as it has good securities which will cover all obligations when realized upon. The bank will be open every day to do business, such as realizing upon securities, calling in loans, and everything except deposits. President Brown says emphatically that depositors will not lose a dollar, as there is abundant security for all creditors. The condition of the bank on May 4, when the last statement was made, showed the total resources, including loans, overdrafts, stocks, furniture, sums due from other banks, cash on hand, etc., to be \$3,309,007.07. Of this sum the loans and discounts covered \$310,570.82; overdrafts, \$60,367.24; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$25,000; stocks, securities, etc., \$13,872.20; due from reserve agents, banks and bankers, \$35,234.50; cash, checks and specie, \$22,152.83. The liabilities consist of the capital stock paid in, amounting to \$100,000; surplus fund, \$25,000; undivided profits, \$7,995.20; national bank notes outstanding, \$22,500; deposits and demand certificates, \$359,631.59; certified checks, \$10,350; due to banks and bankers, \$833.12. The closing of the bank caused but little excitement and caused no deposits to be withdrawn, as all were prepared to remain open. No further trouble is apprehended, and the banks are prepared with the cash to meet all demands. It is thought that nothing could be said to cause suspicion of the others, they are so well prepared.

LATER.—The First National Bank will reopen again tomorrow morning.

QUIET AT POMONA.

Business Again Back to Its Normal Condition.

POMONA, June 23.—[Special.] Now that matters have quieted down in Pomona and business has got back to its normal condition, the people are wondering what caused the trouble to their heads. In fact, it has repeatedly been asserted that had the People's Bank remained open one day longer it would never have closed its doors. The fact that it has, however, does not seem to effect the business men. They cheerfully take checks on the bank in exchange for goods, which fact shows the confidence of the people in the directors and stockholders. There are a lot of men of wealth, and have large interests here in Pomona, and the bank being a private one, this property is all at the disposal of the bank. In speaking of the bank, A. J. Dole, one of the directors, who is also president of the San Antonio Light and Power Company, said: "Some unthinking and ignorant persons have circulated rumors that the People's Bank held stock in these and other companies, but it is not so. Dole Bros. brought a large amount of money from the East and have invested, and have induced Eastern capital to invest in different enterprises to advance the interests of Pomona. All their property, both real estate and stocks, is free from incumbrances, and at the disposal of the People's Bank."

The business men and depositors generally are confident the bank will resume in a short time. At the other banks business was resumed as usual. Everybody knows the directors and stockholders are men of wealth, have large interests in the valley and are, therefore, perfectly good.

RECOVERING THEIR SENSES.

A Better Feeling Prevailing in Orange County—The Seizure of Santa Ana.

SANTA ANA, June 23.—[Special.] The senseless scare in financial circles is over in Orange county, but as a result of the threatened actions of many of the smaller depositors the past few days four of the banking institutions within the borders of the county are now closed, and will remain so until the rumbling of the storm is lost in the distance. The First National has telegraphed for William B. Wightman of San Francisco, a National Bank Examiner. That gentleman was to have arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, and then as soon as he goes through his work there he will come to Santa Ana. San Diego has had a special examiner appointed, so that leaves Santa Ana next in turn. It will probably be several days before Mr. Wightman will arrive here, and until then but little reliable information as to the immediate future movements of the bank can be ascertained. Fortunately the Commercial is in a position to open its doors without having to wait for the National Bank Examiner, as do all national banks. The Times representative was informed Friday by one of the officials of this bank that they were open, and business was just as usual as the storm had blown over, but they could not say then just how soon that would be. At the savings bank there was no excitement at all. Deposits were made as upon other days, and no money was drawn out on account of the scare. The Bank of Tustin did about an average day's business, and its depositors do not feel any uneasiness as to its ability to ride upon the tidal wave of prospect. The following communication was received at the Times bank office Friday from the Bank of Tustin: "Please correct your statement in this morning's Times in reference to the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana. While it is true that the Commercial Bank owns some stock in this one, and we are pleased to be connected with a bank for whose solidity and ability mankind is so high a regard, it is a simple matter of fact that the Bank of Tustin is an absolutely separate corporation from any other, and stands on its own foundation. Its stock is mostly owned and controlled in Tustin, six of whom are in the city here. We are open for all business, and have no panic elsewhere has not shut from us for a few days, and our customers are showing their confidence to the utmost. Yours truly, E. D. Biss, Cashier."

The feeling in Orange county has not

changed altogether among the scared depositors, and it is almost an impossibility to find any one who will admit having been in the least exercised over the probable financial trouble. Those who were so quick to say, when the doors of several of the banks closed, "I told you so," are now nowhere to be found. The people realize that the flurry was only a scare, that the storm has come and gone, and that while some few of the more timid persons were quite badly frightened, no one was hurt, and the financial institutions of the county, without an exception, are just as sound today as they were months ago, or, in fact, ever were before. The agony is now over, and there is every reason to believe that Orange county people, together with the people of Southern California, will from now on have more confidence than ever in the banks of the various cities and towns south of the Tehachapi.

GOOD NEWS FROM ANAHEIM.

The Anaheim Gazette issued a special Friday, stating that the Bank of Anaheim would open up for business in a few days. The special says the following notice has been posted on the door of the bank: "The National Bank of Anaheim is now open for business. The bank will be open in a few days. And the extra adds: 'This is good news to depositors, every one of whom has expressed the utmost confidence in the bank and sympathy for its management. We are assured that there is no reason to doubt that the negotiations referred to in the notice will be speedily and successfully consummated. The assets are good. A careful scrutiny of the assets of the bank conclusively shows that there is more than ample to pay every depositor and leave a large surplus.'"

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Agreement Between the Riverside Banking Company and Its Creditors.

RIVERSIDE, June 23.—[Special.] The following is the full text of the agreement between the Riverside Banking Company and its creditors. The Riverside Banking Company will enter into with the bank for the settling of the affairs of the bank. The agreement was drawn by a committee of fifteen and adopted by a unanimous vote of creditors and depositors at a meeting on Thursday afternoon: "First—That the bank shall enter into a contract with each of its creditors (except its stockholders) providing as follows: Second—All creditors of the bank, other than its stockholders, shall be preferred creditors, and their claims shall be paid in full before any payments are made on claims of stockholders. Third—That all depositors of the bank of \$50 and under shall be paid within thirty days from the date of reorganization. Fourth—That all other claims against the bank be paid as follows: Fifteen per cent, within thirty days, 25 per cent, within two years, 25 per cent, within three years, and the balance of 35 per cent, within four years. Fifth—That a payment of 10 per cent, be made on preferred claims as fast as the bank shall have on hand sufficient funds to make said payment. Sixth—That any preferred depositor may, if he so elects, take in time certificates of deposit the amount to be paid in each year. No certificate to mature on any earlier date than called for by the depositor. Said time certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum from their respective dates, payable annually. Seventh—That the present assets of the bank and all moneys realized from the same shall be by the bank held for and applied exclusively to the payment of the present indebtedness until such indebtedness is fully paid. Eighth—That all new business of the bank shall be kept in separate accounts. Ninth—This recommendation to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his approval before consummation."

THE ONTARIO BANK.

The Suspension a Complete Surprise.

ONTARIO, June 23.—[Special.] The closing of the doors of the Citizens' Bank on Thursday morning was unexpected in Ontario. There had been no apparent run, and it was known that for a considerable time the officers of the bank had been getting in loans and preparing for a possible emergency. The last statement of the bank, made May 1, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash and exchange, \$3,985.57
Savings and deposits, 1,650.00
Expense and tax, 1,148.53
Totals, 123,082.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, \$25,000.00
Surplus, 4,000.00
Interest, 1,977.61
Deposits, 178,880.34
Total, \$209,857.13

The bank did a business of over \$1,000,000 in 1892, and enjoyed an eminent degree of the confidence of the people. The direct cause of the failure was the withdrawal of large sums by some of the heaviest depositors, and so quietly was this done that even the cashier hardly knew a run was on. A meeting of the stockholders and depositors of the bank was called for July 6, and it is probable that the depositors will be paid a certain per cent on their deposits, and an effort will be made to operate the bank again. There seems little disposition to criticize the management, and it is probable that an adjustment will be made satisfactory to all.

De Long Assigns.

SAN RAFAEL (Cal.) June 23.—F. C. de Long, State Senator, has made an assignment to Henry Pierce of San Francisco. The amount involved is estimated at \$600,000.

Will Pay in Full.

MADERA (Cal.) June 23.—The Bank of Madera failed to open its doors this morning. It was closed on the door, "Temporarily Suspended. Depositors will be paid in full."

COIN FOR THE COAST.

McDonald Says Pacific Bank Depositors Will Not Suffer.

New York, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The banks reported that an easier feeling prevailed this morning in the West, and said that the demands for accommodation, re-discounts and currency were much less. The attention of the bankers today was mostly concentrated on the condition of the Pacific Coast. At the sub-treasury it is said \$500,000 in currency was exchanged today for transfer to San Francisco. Besides the gold thus transferred, shipments of currency were made direct today by express, which made the aggregate amount of money forwarded today about \$1,000,000, and more will be sent tomorrow the same way. It is believed the help sent to San Francisco from this city relieved the stringency there. There had been a

failure of the Pacific Bank, no further trouble is expected. Dr. R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific Bank, who is in the city, was shocked when he heard today that the bank was closed. He said: "Though president of the bank, I have not been active in its management for some time. I am sufficiently familiar with the affairs of the institution, however, to feel confident there is no chance for any of the depositors to lose anything. I think it will liquidate for almost the amount of its capital and surplus, \$1,000,000 and \$800,000 respectively. The bank had gone into no speculative enterprises up to the time of my departure. Of local business we had a fair percentage, with an extraordinary number of correspondents out in the country. It was the heavy drafts made on country banks, I presume, which caused suspension."

SECRETARY MORTON.

He Has No Objection to a Repeal of the State Bank Tax.

The Populist Party Disintegrating—It Cannot Ally With the Democrats—Farmers Beginning to "Kick."

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The Star this evening has a long interview with Secretary J. Sterling Morton on the subject of the Populist agitation and the financial question in politics. The Secretary expresses the opinion that the Populist party is disintegrating, and that the Democratic party, being committed to policies not in accord with the teachings of the Populists, cannot have an alliance with them. The Secretary said he did not know whether or not the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law would have to accept a compromise. He hoped for the repeal of the law, and saw no objection to a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks as a compromise with those who want more currency. "I think," he said, "that the farmers are beginning to realize that they are being required to exchange products produced at the cost of great labor for products costing less labor and possessing, therefore, less intrinsic value."

HILL ON SILVER.

The Government Should Return to Its Old Policy.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Senator David B. Hill has come out in favor of free bi-metallic coinage. He believes that if assurance was given that the Government will return to the policy followed previous to 1873 no difficulty will be found in repealing the Sherman act and not deliver on this line in Ohio and New York.

A Broken Bank.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.) June 23.—The Cataract Bank, the largest in the city, failed unexpectedly, owing to inability to get expected funds. It has \$700,000 of deposits. It is believed that it will not resume.

A Minneapolis Bank.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A Minneapolis special says: The State Bank of Minneapolis, with \$100,000 capital and \$60,000 surplus, closed its doors this morning. The average deposits amounted to \$480,000. The bank was mostly patronized by Scandinavians.

Failures in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Friedman & Friedman, wholesale dealers in clothing, have failed. The liabilities are \$92,000 each.

Leroy Payne's big livery establishment went into the hands of a receiver today on the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$85,000.

For Northwestern Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Controller Eckles has ordered Bank Examiner Cleary to take charge of the Whatcom (Wash.) Bank.

He has also appointed Robert Wightman receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Tacoma, Wash.

To Close India's Mines.

LONDON, June 23.—It is rumored that the Herschell Committee proposes to close the Indian mines, conditional on the repeal of the Sherman act.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

Arrival of the National Bank Examiner—Confidence Fully Restored.

National Bank Examiner W. B. Wightman arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco, and immediately started in to straighten out matters. Mr. Wightman was here only a few weeks ago and made a regular examination of the different national banks in this city. They were all in first-class condition, and there is nothing to indicate that, with the exception of the Oregon Bank, there is any change in their condition. The securities held by the banks, then, are equally as valuable today and Mr. Wightman says that for that reason the examinations of the two banks closed yesterday, and the confidence of the public is fully restored.

The Panama Scandal.

PARIS, June 23.—The report of the commission of inquiry into the Panama scandal exculpates De Freycinet, ex-Minister of War, and Floquet, ex-President of the Deputies. It pronounces the charge of fraud against them, then the dogs subside on them, they fatten the poultry and great flights of fowl of the air are perpetually on the hover over their heads. As for the Panama scandal, it goes to work methodically, quartering the plain like a well bred beagle and sniffing the earth with perpetual accuracy. When the dogs inform him that a mouse is near, he creeps up stealthily toward the spot; then slowly drawing himself up and making his spring, he traps the mouse or a whole family of mice, beneath his body. But he does not confine himself to a mouse and insect diet. In attacking a snake he uses his teeth, and he roars and roared himself to and fro on the body until the snake was cut up into sections under the sharp edge of the armadillo's bony covering. Should an animal food fall, the armadillo falls back upon vegetables, so that he never needs more than indispensable exercise, and can always keep himself in comfortable condition.

Another inveterate enemy of the snake is the coon, the iguana, or great lizard, of which Mr. Hudson tells a comical story, related to him by a Guahcho friend, who was hunting for snakes in the mountains of the state of Chihuahua. He noticed a large iguana lying apparently asleep in the sun, and thought he would try to catch it. It did not stir, but no sooner had he passed it than it raised its head and fixed its attention on the forty feet of lasso trailing slowly by. Suddenly it dashed after the rope and dealt it a succession of violent blows with its tail. When the whole of the lasso, several yards of which had been poured in vain, had been dragged by the lizard, with uplifted head, continued gazing after it with the greatest astonishment. Never had such a wonderful snake crossed its path before."

A Complaint.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An Omaha woman defaulted to the amount of \$25 and the fact was telegraphed all over the country. There was no higher compliment to the honesty of her sex, for had the defaulter been a man, the offense would have been passed with a brief notice in the local papers.

heavy run on the Farmers' and Merchants' during the two days, but the arrival of the large amount of money from San Francisco has allayed the fears of the depositors. The receipts at this bank are now greatly in excess of the withdrawals. At the Bank of America matters seemed to have a settled down. Deposits here were likewise in excess of withdrawals. At this bank the run has been less felt than at any of the others, and smaller crowds were, as a general rule, seen in front of its doors. The University Bank is closed. The other officials are all waiting for President Widney. The copy of the dispatch from D. O. Milmore published in yesterday's Times has had a very reassuring effect, and few can be found who doubt the ability of the institution to open its doors in a very short time. The Broadway Bank is preparing to resume business. The president, Warren Gillean, gave out that plans for opening the bank are almost complete, and were probably business would be transacted as usual at the bank early next week. There is nothing new in regard to the East Side Bank. The published statement of the bank will again open next Monday remains uncontradicted. The bank was in excellent condition when it closed, so that nothing new stands in the way of its resuming. At the Citizens' Bank, on Spring street, the president said the bulk of business was now coming in instead of going out. For the last two days deposits have steadily increased, while withdrawals show a gratifying decrease. At the remaining banks there was no excitement whatever. Business proceeded in the same manner as it did before the late run. As a general rule, all the bank officials interviewed claim that deposits are in excess of withdrawals. The people have taken a lot of money out of the banks, and are now putting it back again. The excitement is entirely over, and confidence has fully returned. As soon as the National Bank Examiner completes his examination of the First National Bank, the business of the depositors, stockholders and customers will be held to consider measures for reopening. Notice of time and place will be given through the daily press.

OUTSIDE REPORTS.

From San Diego comes the report that the bank at Escondido closed its doors in anticipation of a run. The two private banks at National City, at the time of the closing, had three-fourths of their depositors, who agreed not to demand more than 10 per cent of their deposits. The rule was made compulsory on the others. The State bank at San Jacinto closed Thursday morning. It will pay dollar for dollar.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Pugilist Kills His Son and Commits Suicide.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Bartholomew J. Doran, a pugilist of Detroit, accompanied by his wife and eighteen-months old boy, came to this city last week. This morning Doran and wife disappeared, and later the dead infant was found in their rooms. The police began an investigation, and late this afternoon found Doran's caputator on the tracks of a railroad near Windsor Beach. The coroner was summoned, and upon arriving was told that the woman, who had been with the man, was walking on west, along the track. The coroner followed her, and placed her body on the tracks. She told the following story: The little boy was sick last night and fell, cutting his head. She finally got him to sleep, and went to sleep herself. This morning her husband called her and said the child was dead, that he had killed him by giving him morphine. The woman says they immediately went away, and, on arrival at Windsor Beach, Doran tried to get her to accompany him in a boat, so that they could be drowned. He offered her a boat, and the train coming along, he threw himself under.

Eastern Failures.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Sheridan & Briene, builders, are financially embarrassed. Total liabilities, including mortgages, are more than \$225,000. Abraham Steers, one of the largest and best known merchants, is temporarily embarrassed. Liabilities, \$880,000; assets, \$475,000.

Does This Mean Cat Ites?

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Princess Eulalia has presented Robert A. Park, passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a beautiful and costly dagger, highly ornamented and inlaid with jewels. Mr. Park had a personal charge of the train in which the Princess traveled while in this country.

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THE BURIAL.

Arrangements for Stanford's Funeral Complete.

It Will Be Quiet and of the Most Private Character.

The Ceremonies Take Place in the University Quadrangle.

Mrs. Stanford Maintains Her Vigil at the Coffin Side—List of Pall Bearers—Floral Emblems.

By Telegram to The Times.

MENLO PARK (Cal.) June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] There have been no changes at the scene of mourning at the beautiful Stanford residence at Palo Alto. The body lies in the room where the Senator died, and Mrs. Stanford prolongs her vigil by its side, and bears her grief with wonderful fortitude. Many of the details of the funeral have been suggested by herself. Her favorite niece, Mrs. Taylor, has been constantly with her. The remains will be placed in a coffin tomorrow morning. The funeral arrangements have been altered in minor details since Wednesday. In names have been added to the list of honorary pall-bearers, those of B. U. Steinman, Mayor of Sacramento; Frank McCoppin, William E. Brown, and Gen. Houghton. Eight of the oldest Southern Pacific engineers will be among these honorary bearers. The actual body-bearers have been selected from among the old and trusted servants of Senator Stanford, and they are: B. Shackelford, George Woods, Patrick Mullen, W. J. McDonald, John Ewert, J. Meyer, A. F. Gallagher and Frank Erwin. The funeral will be of the most private character. The only civic organization to attend is the local chapter of the Republican State Committee. Although a Mason, he was never an active one, and such Masons as attend will do so in the private capacity. No invitations have been issued. A special train consisting of forty cars will leave Fourth and Townsend streets at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The funeral party will proceed to the quadrangle of the University, where the Episcopal burial service will be read by Bishop Nichol, assisted by Rev. R. C. Fount, and music will be rendered by the Grace Church Quartette. At the close of the service, Rev. Horatio Stebbins will deliver the funeral oration. The cortege will then proceed on foot to the family mausoleum, where the remains of the dead Senator will find their last resting place beside those of his son. Numerous elaborate floral offerings are being prepared by friends. The trainmen of the Southern Pacific have a floral locomotive, and the stationmen at Palo Alto a floral horse. Telegrams and letters of condolence continue to pour in from all parts of the country.

HE HAILED FROM FRESNO.

And Banned His Friends with Counter.

BAKERSFIELD (Cal.) June 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Robert Williams, a young man about 22 years of age, who prides himself on having been bred and born in Fresno county, was arrested last night after a desperate struggle with the officers, while several shots were exchanged. He was arrested for passing counterfeit dollar pieces. Several were found on his person, and the information was telegraphed to the United States Marshal at Los Angeles, who replied to hold the prisoner, and that he (Gard) would come on the next train. Capt. Ludlow Accused.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) June 23.—Three officers on the wrecked whaling bark Sea Ranger arrived today from Port Townsend, Wash., by rail. One of them, John Rowland, the fifty-year-old man, has been shipwrecked three times, but never before met with such outrageous treatment by white men as he and his crew met with at Sitka, Alaska. Capt. Ludlow, commanding the United States cruiser, refused to supply food to keep them from starving.

Obstreperous Socialists.

BERLIN, June 23.—Socialists in Luck and Jauer, angered at the non-success of their candidates in the late elections, attacked public buildings and houses of officials with stones, doing a good deal of damage. It became necessary to call out the military. A large number of rioters were arrested.

DEATH ON MICE AND SNAKES.

How Armadillos and Iguanas Secure and Destroy Their Prey.

The armadillo, as eccentric in his habits as in his appearance, does the duty of the domestic cat, and kills the mice, which are terribly destructive, says an article in the Edinburgh Review. Voracious in his appetite, he is sedentary by inclination, but he can find his game with very little trouble. Mice are always more or less abundant, though periodically, and almost punctually their numbers decline, but in certain years they positively swarm, then the dogs subside on them, they fatten the poultry and great flights of fowl of the air are perpetually on the hover over their heads. As for the Panama scandal, it goes to work methodically, quartering the plain like a well bred beagle and sniffing the earth with perpetual accuracy. When the dogs inform him that a mouse is near, he creeps up stealthily toward the spot; then slowly drawing himself up and making his spring, he traps the mouse or a whole family of mice, beneath his body. But he does not confine himself to a mouse and insect diet. In attacking a snake he uses his teeth, and he roars and roared himself to and fro on the body until the snake was cut up into sections under the sharp edge of the armadillo's bony covering. Should an animal food fall, the armadillo falls back upon vegetables, so that he never needs more than indispensable exercise, and can always keep himself in comfortable condition.

Another inveterate enemy of the snake is the coon, the iguana, or great lizard, of which Mr. Hudson tells a comical story, related to him by a Guahcho friend, who was hunting for snakes in the mountains of the state of Chihuahua. He noticed a large iguana lying apparently asleep in the sun, and thought he would try to catch it. It did not stir, but no sooner had he passed it than it raised its head and fixed its attention on the forty feet of lasso trailing slowly by. Suddenly it dashed after the rope and dealt it a succession of violent blows with its tail

HOUSE AND LOT.

Effect of the Bank Flurry on Real Estate.

A General Belief That It Will Help the Market.

East First Street Widening Movement Taking Shape.

Sale of Half the Armory Hall Property on Broadway—Redondo Improvements—A Plumbing Story—Building Notes.

Naturally the chief topic around the real estate offices this week has been the financial flurry. The only transaction of importance noted is the sale by Hervey Lindley of his half of the Armory property on Broadway, reported early in the week. The property is 66x144 feet, and was bought by C. G. Harrison for \$35,000. This makes about \$250 per foot for the bare lot, which is cheap enough, as prices go.

EFFECT OF THE BANK EXCITEMENT.
The general impression among real estate men is that the careless run on the banks will have a stimulating effect on the real estate market. Too much money has been locked up in the banks. If half of the \$11,000,000 in the Los Angeles banks could be invested in productive enterprises and improvements, the effect on business would be highly beneficial and immediately perceptible. People who have been afraid to take legitimate risks have put their money in the banks for absolute security. The little scare which some of them have received will not do any harm. They cannot keep their money always in stockpiles or safe deposit vaults. Already several sales of lots have been made to persons who drew their money out of the banks and did not know what to do with it.

This would be a good time for some enterprising man to subdivide a tract and auction it off, after proper advertising. He would get a good many thousands of dollars which will otherwise wander back to the banks in course of time.

Naturally, the real estate market will suffer some temporary drawbacks in consequence of this flurry. A good many Eastern people, who had come here to invest, have been caught with their money in the banks. Some of them may become disgusted at such a discouraging first impression. There may, also, be some sort of work on a number of buildings had been stopped, but investigation showed that such cases are very rare. In fact, the real estate men, as a rule, wear smiling faces, and feel confident that much of the gold withdrawn from the banks will find its way into their pockets. It is encouraging to note that they show their confidence in the solidity of affairs by generally offering to accept checks on the banks in payment for real estate.

If any anxious and inquiring friends at a distance entertain the impression that Los Angeles is on the verge of another period of depression similar to that of a few years ago, it would do their hearts good to make a tour of the leading real estate offices and try to buy a piece of choice property at 20 per cent. or so under the market price.

REDONDO TO THE FRONT.
It was announced several weeks ago in these columns that the owners of the Redondo townsite had in contemplation a number of improvements. These gentlemen, who have pursued a conservative policy in regard to the townsite, have finally determined to place Redondo in the front rank of Pacific Coast resorts. A large number of shade trees will be set out, and it is probable that the railroad will be moved back from the beach, so as to make room for an avenue. A large portion of the pleasure grounds to the south of the hotel is being platted, and will be offered in lots by Sumner & Co., the agents of the townsite, on June 8. The Redondo people do not intend to let Santa Monica get away with them, if they can help it.

FIRST-STREET WIDENING.
Attention was called two weeks ago by The Times to the urgent necessity of embracing the present—and probably final—opportunity to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from its present narrow width of sixty feet. There is at present nothing to prevent this being done, but should the bank block be erected on the present line of the street, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make a change. Property-owners in the neighborhood have taken the matter up in earnest. A number of them appeared before the Board of Public Works on Saturday last and urged action upon that body. Maj. Bonebrake, W. H. Workman and others strongly urged the widening to seventy feet. The board finally decided to present to the Council a recommendation that, owing to the magnitude of the improvement, proceedings be instituted, provided the petitioners secure a petition signed by the property-owners within a certain district of assessment, extending to the river. It was suggested that Main and San Pedro streets would be greatly benefited by the improvement, and ought to be included for some distance north and south of First street, but it was finally agreed that this would only increase the difficulties in the way of the improvement. The cost of the work would probably be about \$35,000. On Monday the Council took favorable action upon the recommendation of the board.

Property-owners on East First street are very much in earnest in this matter. Their request is so palpably just and the improvement asked for so inexpensive in comparison with its importance that it is sincerely to be hoped they may be successful. With First street thus widened to seventy feet—which, after all, is only a moderate width—and the hill cut through, the supremacy of that street as the leading east and west thoroughfare will be established for many years to come. Not only this, however, but as the volume of business and traffic increases, a sixty-foot street close to the business center, with a double car track on it, would become absolutely dangerous to life and limb.

THOSE GRAVEL PITS.
Residents in the southwestern part of the city, in the neighborhood of Pico street, complain to The Times of a number of abandoned pits, from which gravel has been taken by the city. These pits remain filled with stagnant water for a long time after the rainy season. They breed malaria and mosquitoes, and of course deteriorate the value of adjoining property. It certainly savors too much of a country

village to dig unsightly pits in a growing part of a large city. There are plenty of out-of-the-way sections of town where gravel may be obtained without injuring property or endangering health.

THE NINTH STREET BRIDGE.
Residents in the neighborhood of East Ninth street, are anxious to have the City Council fill the eastern approach to the Ninth street bridge, which has been washed out for over a year. This bridge furnishes the most direct route to the Downey country, and is a great convenience to the people of that section, as well as to Los Angeles people who have occasion to drive out that way. As soon as the smelter is completed it will be still more in request. The residents of the southeastern part of the city get very little from the Council, and that body will doubtless sit to comply with the modest demand.

A SEWER AT LAST.
A genuine "long-felt want" is about to be supplied in the shape of a sewer on Seventh and down Hill street, notices having been posted on those streets this week. The sewer will extend as far south as Sixteenth street. This is an improvement, which had become absolutely necessary, for, as recently mentioned, the absence of a sewer in that attractive section of the city had caused much serious illness during the past few years.

HAVE WE A COAL MINE?
A somewhat vague communication was received on Monday by the City Council from James W. C. Dechman, stating that he had found coal on the lands belonging to the city north of the new Courthouse. Traces of coal bitumen, petroleum and natural gas have frequently been found within the city limits, but no paying deposit has yet been discovered. It is probable that Mr. Dechman's find is of no greater value than the famous Cinnabar "mine," which recently excited San Francisco and gave reporters of the metropolitan dailies up there a chance to air their knowledge of dips, spurs and angles, contact and fissure veins, and such like.

THAT BIG SALE.
Nothing further has been heard of that big sale of 30,000 acres at Hesperia to Englishmen for \$750,000, to which the Express devoted a column last week. There are many real estate men on the street who appear to doubt the entire accuracy of the report. At any rate, the tons of English gold did not get here in time to save the bank that The Times Eagle looks down upon.

A PLUMBING STORY.
The much-maligned plumber has been made the target of so many jokes that anything in that line has become a "chestnut." This story, however, is given by a Boston paper as a true one: A Boston gentleman, who had just bought an expensive estate, was very anxious to have certain that the plumbing was of the highest sanitary character known to the profession. It seemed all right, but, to make assurance doubly sure, he secured the services of an experienced master plumber, who gave him a long estimate of necessary repairs and new material, to cost \$550. The proprietor was surprised, and not being quite satisfied, consulted another expert, who, at great length, showed the absolute necessity of spending just \$1275. Then the proprietor paid one of the leading sanitary engineers of the country \$50 for his opinion, which was as follows:

Upon the most careful examination of your house in Brookline, I find it to be one of the best systems of plumbing I have ever seen. I find every part in perfect order. I have made every test known to the art, and, with the exception of a small crevice in one of the connections, which I filled with a little cement that I always carry in my pocket, I find absolutely nothing to be done. The workmanship is of high order, the material the best in the market, the construction admirable.

Our friend's curiosity now being thoroughly aroused, he sought out the agent from whom he had purchased the estate, who told him that, eighteen months before, the previous owner had determined to have the best system of plumbing to be obtained for the money, and had spent \$4400 in plumbing bills. Plumbing is a business of which the average citizen knows very little, and yet there is nothing more important about a house. If the figures could be ascertained of the deaths resulting from defective plumbing during a year, in any large city, the public would be astonished.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Today the plans of the competing architects for the \$70,000 addition to the Normal School building will be examined by the board having the matter in charge. There have been rumors among architects—as in the case of the Turverin building—that a certain member of the fraternity was to be favored. Gen. Mansfield, who is chairman of the board, emphatically denies that there is any foundation for the report.

BUILDING NOTES.
The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work:
Mrs. Caroline M. N. Alden, kindergarten school building, corner Adams and Hoover, \$15,000.
J. J. Aiken, two-story eight-room house, Beacon street, near Ninth, \$3500.
Frank J. Janssen, five-room cottage, Los Angeles between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, \$1500.
The following building permits have been issued by the city Superintendent of Buildings:
Ferdinand Wheeler, dwelling, northeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Lopez street, \$1800.
Robert T. Nelson, dwelling, Union near First, \$4000.
H. W. Sale, dwelling, Hill between First and Second, \$4000.
J. Baringer, engine-house, corner Main and Adams, \$3000.
Max Lenzberg, dwelling, Trenton near Pico, \$1500.
Mrs. Annie C. Severance, block of sixteen flats, corner Broadway and Eighth, \$42,000.

You may think that the young man who is delivering the valedictory looks rather pleased and proud; but you ought to see his mother.

PROMPT RELIEF

For biliousness, diarrhoea, nausea, and dizziness, take

Ayer's Pills
the best family medicine, purely vegetable, Every Dose Effective

Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?



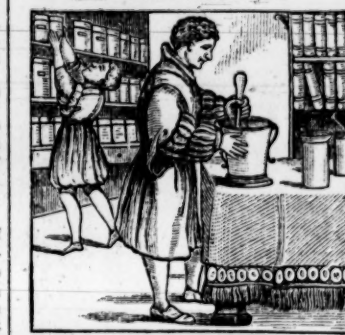
You escape the heat and can enjoy life: fishing, driving, surf bathing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS
From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, \$21.00, including one week's board, in \$10.00 or \$15.00 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address:

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Coronado, Cal.

Los Angeles Medical & Surgical Institute.



Our physicians are graduates, legally registered and SPECIALISTS successfully treating all private, chronic, nervous, blood, skin and surgical diseases of men. Medicines compounded in our laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Medicines sent in private name. Call or address Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 3 and 5, No. 247 S. Main street, opposite Hamman Baths, Los Angeles, Cal.

Matlock & Reed AUCTIONEERS.

426-428 South Spring Street

Want to Buy

Household Furniture

In large and small lots. See us before you sell. We pay spot cash for goods. Leave your order at store and our buyer will call on you.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

We Cannot Be Undersold! OUR GREAT THIRTY-DAY Reduction Sale!

Has opened with a grand rush. We have engaged plenty of extra salesmen to wait on all. We offer you today and all of next week the following unmatched bargains in

Fine Goods!			
Youman's celebrated New York Hats, price \$5—	Cut to	John B. Stetson & Co.'s \$4.00 Soft Hats—	Cut to
None reserved.....	\$3.25	None reserved.....	\$2.50
John B. Stetson & Co.'s \$4.00 Stiff Hats—	Cut to	Broken lines of Stiff Hats—	Cut to
None reserved.....	\$2.50	Former price \$2.50 and \$3—	\$1.50
John B. Stetson & Co.'s \$5.00 Soft Hats—	Cut to	150 Straw Hats—	Cut to
None reserved.....	\$3.00	Regular	50c
		\$1.00 quality.....	

Our entire stock of
Finest Straw Hats
FRENCH PALMS, PENNITS, SPLIT BRAID, GENUINE PANAMAS,
ONE-THIRD OFF—
33 1/3 per cent. Reduction.

Our Entire Stock of Manhattan Outing Shirts
Finest fitting shirts made, none reserved.
One-third off—33 1/3 per cent. Reduction.
P. S.—Remember we offer you our entire grand and magnificent stock at reduced prices for 30 days to teach our jealous competitors a lesson never to be forgotten.

LOWMAN & CO., Hustlers,
Liveliest Hatters and Furnishers in Town!
120 S. SPRING ST.

RUBBER HOSE I



RUBBER AND COTTON! Finest Quality! Largest Stock! Lowest Prices!

R. R. Brown & Son, Agts., Bowers Rubber Company, 28 S. SPRING ST.

STECK PIANOS

GARDNER & ZELLNER SOLE AGENTS, 313 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

RAMONA!
The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.
ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.
PROPERTY of San Gabriel Wine Co., original owners.
LOCATED at Short's Station, on line of S. P. & N. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.
FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.
CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lot, VINEYARD and AGRICULTURE PROPERTY.
POPULAR Terms, Purest Spring Water, EXCELLENT Quantities Guaranteed.
Apply at office of San Gabriel Wine Company, Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., or to M. D. Lina, Ramona.

Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles
WILL DISAPPEAR IF YOU USE

Crescent Malt Whiskey.
Commended for its Purity.
All Druggists sell it.

Fashion Stables!
Finest Livery Outfit in the City! Electric Lighted, Fire Proof!
Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.
Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or Coupes at all hours. Telephone 751.
CARLISLE & RIVERA, Props., successors to Newton & Best, 219 E. FIRST ST.

UNDERTAKERS.
L. G. PECK CO., 140 N. Main st. Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 6.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that during the four days' raid upon the banking institutions of this city the business of this house showed a good healthy increase over the corresponding days of a year ago.

J. T. SHEWARD.
Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 23d day of June, 1893.
GEORGE POMEROY,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles State of California.

We believe that every business house which had the courage of their convictions, and stood by the banking institutions of this city will reap the benefit of the big increase that is in-store for this country. Los Angeles passed through the boom period with croakers on every corner; Los Angeles passed through the scale-bug scourge with croakers on every corner; Los Angeles has passed through the bank raid and stands today purified and enabled before the business world as the most prosperous and energetic of any town in America of its size. We believe in the prosperity of this city, and the more prosperous the banks and the commercial industries the more prosperous the laboring man is. Put your money back in the banks and add prosperity to your own doors. Next Monday we will show you the most prosperous house in this city. Extraordinary efforts will be made to largely increase the trade of the past eight Mondays, and we will do it. We know the people have money, we know they are in more danger of burglars than bank failures. It is an advertised invitation for burglars to visit Los Angeles, and you should not tempt them. If the business houses can afford to deposit their money outsiders certainly can. Next Monday every department will contribute to a large increase in trade. Watch for Sunday's TIMES. Today, new Cloaks, new Capes, a new line at \$5, \$6, \$8, more than the average quality at the price; new browns, new tans, new navy, new greens, new blacks, new mixtures, new fancy weaves. Tonight we close at 6 o'clock. You will make money by waiting for Monday's sale. Look through our big show windows; there you will see a part of the story that awaits you for Monday morning. You cannot afford to do any trading Saturday night with these bargains before you for Monday. Read Sunday's TIMES.

CHILDREN'S SUITS...
ON sale at immense reductions. An elegant and choice line of goods to select from. All lines complete and attractive. The grandest opportunity ever offered in this city to clothe your children at a nominal cost.

Muller, Shew & Co.
N.W. Corner First and Spring sts.

Don't Be Hoodwinked.

By 'FAKE SALES' of a lot of Job Lot Trash, when by coming to us you can find New Goods and full lines of sizes at LOWER PRICES than you'll be taxed elsewhere. While our competitors are trying to "gull" the public with a "war dance," we are doing the Hat and Furnishing Goods business of Los Angeles, and doing it Strictly Upon the Merits of Our Goods and Unmatchable Low Prices.

For reliable goods without buncombe, go to

Siegel & Latimer
Men's Furnishers
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Under Nadeau Hotel

For Bargains, watch our Show Windows this week.

THE TIMES MIRROR
Printing and Binding
HOUSE.

Complete in every Department
Promptness! Style!
Accuracy! Dispatch!

Orders respectfully solicited. Contracts made for every description of Printing. Estimates freely and carefully furnished. Reasonable prices and good work guaranteed in every instance.

TIMES BUILDING,
FIRST AND BROADWAY.

A. W. SWANFELDT.
THE NEW PLEASANTON, 725 Broadway, near 51st St., San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel, 200 rooms, en suite and single, gas and running water in each room, ladies' parlor, reading and smoking-room; best beds in the world. Per day, 25c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up.
EMPIRE HOUSE, 436 Commercial st., San Francisco. (Established 1861.) 150 neat and well-kept rooms and cleanest beds. Per day, 25c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up. Houses are open all night.
JACOB HOEGES & CO., Proprietors, 247 South Main st. Tel. 1104

THE WEATHER

U. S. Weather Office, Los Angeles.
The barometer registered 29.84 at 5 p.m.
Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 72 deg. Fahrenheit.
Minimum temperature, 78 deg.; maximum temperature, 89 deg. Character of weather, clear.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

At Port Los Angeles tomorrow, Harmon, the high diver, in his sensational leaps into the sea from a tower on Mammoth wharf. The full-rigged ship India is discharging cargo. The steamship Santa Rosa will leave at 2 p.m. north-bound. The ship Hattie is at the boat landing for use of excursionists. The fishing is the best on the Southern coast. Surf bathing at the shore end of the wharf unsurpassed. Fishing tackle, poles and bait can be had on the wharf. Sunday Southern Pacific trains run through. Round trip, 50 cents.

One fare for the round trip Sundays to all points on the Terminal Railway, to Los Angeles and see the great electric railway up to Rubio Canyon and Mt. Wilson. Trains leave Los Angeles at 9 a.m. and 125 p.m. and 4 p.m. Last train leaves Altadena at 5 p.m. Saturday night train for Rubio Canyon leaves Altadena at 5 p.m. Saturday night train for Rubio Canyon at 9 p.m.

Going to the late stranded on our banks, and for the benefit of his patients and friends, Mr. Simon Miller of Central Market has added a number of fans to be already complete. Should there still be any one suffering from that dread malady of the past two or three days, call around and get cooled off.

Secure your reserved seats today for the Woodbury College graduating exercises on Monday evening. A choice programme will be presented, including addresses by Senator White and Rev. Earl Carter Howard, musical numbers by the Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club; Mrs. Owens, and the Arion Male Quartette; also a reading by Tom Barnes. Reserved seats 25 cents.

Fifty cents for the round trip on the Terminal Railway, good going Saturday and Sunday and returning Monday, to Long Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both places on one ticket. Pine wharf, 100 feet, and fine fishing at Long Beach. Pavilion and bath house open at Terminal Island. Trains leave Los Angeles at 8 a.m. (connecting with the Hermosa for Avalon) 9:45 a.m. and 12:45 p.m. Sundays.

Dr. Frosche is absent attending the campmeeting at Santa Paula, and Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor of Grace Church at Santa Barbara, will occupy the pulpit in Simpson Church on Sunday, both morning and evening.

The most generally useful family medicine in the world—Bell's L. G. Grippe Cure—is out at Los Angeles by J. H. Bellan, No. 1028 Downey avenue. As a blood purifier and tonic it has no superior.

San Pedro and Long Beach. Yachting and still water bathing at the former, surf bathing on the beautiful beach at the latter. Both are reached in the quickest time and most direct manner by the comfortable trains of the Southern Pacific Company. Round trip, San Pedro and Long Beach, 50 cents.

Three dollars and fifty cents will take you over the Surf Line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route). Trains leave Los Angeles on round trip and tickets good returning Monday. Saturday leave first station at 8:45 a.m. and 4:20 p.m.

Big ostriches are found at the model ostrich farm, adjoining the Southern Pacific Company's depot at Santa Monica. The birds are in fine feather. Round trip by that line, Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Desmond, the hatter's clearance sale of surplus and second-hand hats and men's furnishings goods still continues to draw crowded houses at No. 122 South Spring street. For bargains see our window display.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-first street, near Grand avenue. Preaching Sunday by Rev. H. Collesser, Morning, 11 o'clock, theme, "The Prodigal's Brother;" evening, 7:30, "The Great Healer."

For negligee shirts, neckwear, underwear, hosiery and suspenders go to Desmond's clearance sale, No. 122 South Spring street, where you can secure them today for just one-half of their original cost.

The great American Derby, \$50,000 guaranteed to the winner, will be run at Washington Park, Chicago, today. Full description by wire as it is run, at Turf Exchange, No. 134 South Spring street.

First Baptist Church, Morning, 10 o'clock, theme, "The Prodigal's Brother;" evening, 7:30, "The Great Healer."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The United States Senate, Mr. White left for the North at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will reach San Francisco in time to take the train for Memphis this morning.

T. R. Bagley, who has been sick for several weeks past with typhoid fever at the Sisters' Hospital, is improving. Mr. Bagley's wife, Mrs. Eunice Maud Bagley, daughter of Mrs. D. E. Morris, of San Diego, died from the same disease on the 23d of May last.

The reference to the marriage of Charles Crowley of this city was an error. He acted as groomsmen only at the marriage of William Nordholt in San Francisco some days ago, and was not himself married, as was announced in yesterday's issue of this paper.

Health Officer Power has filed a communication calling the attention of the Council to the unsanitary condition of certain portions of the Terminal Railway, due to defects in the sewer system. He states that there are pools of stagnant water in that neighborhood which are very injurious to the health of the patient and tolerant residents of the vicinity, and asks that steps be taken toward the abatement of the nuisance.

This evening at the V.M.C.A. Auditorium, Prof. Arevalo and his guitar club will treat the public to something fine in the musical line. Among novelties of the programme are several guitar selections arranged expressly for Prof. Arevalo, including a quintette, "Spanish Dance" by Verdi, which will be performed by Mrs. Taggart, the Misses Thayer and McFarland, Senior Carrizosa and Prof. Arevalo. The best musical talent of the city will assist.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson of San Pedro are in the city. F. J. Sifford and wife of Ventura are stopping at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kaufman of San Pedro are registered at the Nadeau. George W. Bucher and family of Kinman are stopping in the city.

Mrs. and George D. Greenwood of Oakland are at the Westminster. Charles H. Lummis leaves this morning on his way back to Peru. Owing to the continuance of revolutionary troubles in Peru Mrs. Lummis and the baby will remain here at their new home, No. 15 A. E. Cronenwett, traveling agent of the Santa Fe, started East yesterday morning with a party bound for the World's Fair, Los Angeles by J. H. Bellan, No. 1028 Downey avenue. As a blood purifier and tonic it has no superior.

An Unnatural Wretch. Yesterday morning an unnatural wretch attempted to assault a nine-year-old girl at Westlake Park. The fellow inveigled the child into a secluded spot, but was frightened off before he accomplished his purpose. The child was accompanied by her six-year-old sister. The children were so badly frightened that they could not give an accurate description of the brute. The elder girl says, however, he was a rather short, heavy man, with a smooth face. The police are working on the case.

ALL SERENE AT CORONADO. Take the cheap \$3.50 excursion to San Diego, Saturday and Sunday, and cross the bay to the Hotel del Coronado. The World's Fair, Los Angeles by J. H. Bellan, No. 1028 Downey avenue. As a blood purifier and tonic it has no superior.

STEPHENS, MOTT MARKET. Has choice smoked salmon, imported Swiss cheese, Roquefort cheese, boiled ham, sliced ham, chipped beef, best creamery butter in the city.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS GRANTED. Twenty per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. less than elsewhere. It would pay you to get your glasses before going where you are sent to. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Maravitz, oculist, 167 North Spring street.

The W. G. Furrey Company. Sell the best filter in the world—the Pasture—and every description of tin, sheet-iron, nickel, silver-plated, wooden and copper ware. Nos. 125 to 135 North Spring street.

EVANS AND SONTAG CAPTURED. So will the Garden Gold Cure of North Ontario, Cal., capture and cure any case of liquor, morphine or tobacco habit, and guarantee to do all any institute can do, and destroy the habit forever. Write to desire. City office, 121 S. Spring, room 6. H. I. Moore, Agent.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring.

AVAILON lots for sale. G. R. Shatto, city.

"CREAM OF THE WEST." Minnesota patent flour at H. Jevne's.

TEN CENTS a roll for hanging wall paper, at 25 S. Spring street.

THE only Keeley Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at rooms 61 and 62, New Wilson Clock.

TRY "Mekekeke" Pancake Flour.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Work Recommended at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board.

Cement Sidewalks to Be Laid and Street Grades Changed and Established—Various Protests Set for Hearing.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday and agreed upon the following recommendations for presentation at Monday's session of the City Council:

In the matter of the petition from S. C. Hubbell et al., asking to have an ordinance passed to grade, gravel and redwood curb, and cement sidewalk three feet wide along each side of Providence street between Sixth and Orange streets, we recommend that the same be granted and the City Engineer instructed to present necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from E. L. Dinchard et al., asking to have Third street, between Main and Saratoga streets, graded and gravelled under specifications No. 5, with cement curb and a cement sidewalk five feet wide, said work to be done under the bond act, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer make estimate of the cost of said work, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot along each side of said street, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from V. Ponet et al., protesting against the laying of a cement sidewalk on Pico street between Main and Figueroa streets, we recommend that the same be granted and the City Engineer make estimate of the cost of said work, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot along each side of said street, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from N. P. Conrey et al., asking to have a cement sidewalk four feet wide laid on the north side of Council street between Belmont avenue and the westerly line of Hobart street, it being represented that this petition includes a majority of the frontage, we recommend that the City Engineer present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from N. E. Davidson et al., asking to have the grade changed at the intersection of Michigan avenue and Pennsylvania street, we recommend that the petition be referred to the City Engineer for investigation of frontage represented on the petition, and if the grade should be changed.

In the matter of the petition from J. E. Whiston et al., asking to have the grade of Florida street established from the west line of Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract, we recommend the same be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from C. E. Cristy et al., property-owners on Lincoln street, asking to have the grade of said street established from the west line of Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from the Main Street Improvement Company in reference to matters in regard to the building about to be constructed on Main and First streets, we recommend that the petition be referred to the Superintendent of Buildings.

In the matter of the petition from William Garland, asking to have the grade on the north side of Fourth street, between Bunker Hill and Grand avenues changed so as to conform to present improvements, we recommend that the matter be referred to the City Engineer for a report; that if so changed it will conform to the same grades, and if so to present the necessary ordinance for doing same.

In the matter of the petition from George M. Sheldahl et al., asking to have a portion of the grade of Bartlett street changed, there having been a contract let for improving said street, and it being a question whether Council can make any change of the kind asked for at the present stage of proceedings without invalidating the assessments on the other portions of the street, we recommend that the matter be referred to the City Attorney in connection with the City Engineer.

A petition from Mrs. R. E. Drakenfeld, asking to have the grade of Lucas avenue between West Seventh and Orange streets established, was presented to this board, and we recommend that the request be granted, and the City Engineer present the necessary ordinance of intention.

We recommend that the Street Superintendent issue permits to Lovie & Rogers for sidewalk Bunker Hill avenue on the payment of the extra expenses incurred, and that the proceedings be abandoned.

So well known have the curative qualities of BARTLETT'S WATER become that supposed incurable invalids come from all parts of the world to partake of its life-giving waters. Guests will find at the SPRINGS a telephone, express and postal facilities. Advice of resident physician gratis. Spring and brass band, dancing, etc. The route into the SPRINGS can be learned of the nearest ticket agent.

WATER OFFICE, No. 24 South S. F. or to Bartlett Springs, Lake County, Cal. N. B.—Those who visit the Springs will be greatly benefited by drinking the water at home. For Sale at Drug Stores and Saloons.

Today the great Chicago Derby is run at Washington Park.

There were 325 nominations for the race, 189 horses were recently declared, and 166 are still entered. The distance is 1 1/4 miles, and 8-year-olds are alone eligible. The first, second and third horses will win \$50,000, \$7000 and \$3000 respectively. Some sterling horses will take part in the event, and a great race is assured.

So is a great saving made when you purchase goods from Kan-Koo. We sell at prices within the reach of all. Call and see our Japanese hemp and cotton rags; all sizes. Also new line of drapes, curtains, doilies and decorative cloth from Madagascar, Turkey and Japan. Do not fail to see these beautiful goods.

J. M. Hale & Co.

107-109 North Spring-st.

TODAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 24

REMNANT DAY!

Do you want a new dress today? We have about 500 Remnants in Woolen Dress Goods in lengths of from two or three yards up to full dress patterns which we are going to sell TODAY at a reduction of 50 per cent. from marked prices—one-half the regular remnant prices, which means that you can buy a dress at one-half its cost to us.

WOOLEN REMNANTS, 50 per cent Discount } TODAY
WASH GOODS REMNANTS, 25 per cent Dis. }

Specials Specials

IN OUR Silk Department Today. IN OUR Domestic Department Today.

19-inch all-silk Surahs. Our entire line of these Silks in all the staple and evening shades, reduced to 37 1/2c. Regular price 50c.

Creme d'Chine, all silk, specially adapted for evening wear, in all the popular shades, reduced to 50c. Regular price 75c.

Black Gros Grain Silk, good quality, reduced to 65c. Regular price 85c.

Black Taffeta Silk, extra quality, reduced to 80c. Regular price \$1.

Black Faille Silk, a very handsome quality all silk, reduced to \$1.25. Regular price \$1.50.

Black Armure Cords, extra quality, reduced to \$1.20. Regular price \$1.50.

Black Brocades, very handsome designs, reduced to \$1.00. Regular price \$1.25.

100 doz. Children's fast black Ribbed Hose, double heel and toe, sizes 8-14, reduced to 15c. Worth 25c.

Ladies' Striped Balbriggan Hose, reduced to 20c. Regular price 35c.

Men's Gray-mixed Cotton Socks, seamless, reduced to 4 pair for 25c.

Men's extra quality Balbriggan Socks, reduced to 12 1/2c. Regular value 25c.

Specials in our Dress Goods Dept.

—TODAY A beautiful line of 88-in. All-wool Suitings in mixed designs, plaids and stripes, reduced to 35c. Regular price 50c.

Hop Sackings, nearly all wool, 56 inches wide, will be closed out at 40c. Reduced from 65c.

88-inch all-wool Black Henrietta, extra good quality, reduced to 50c. Regular price 65c.

88-inch all-wool blk. Albatross Cloth reduced to 50c. Regular price 65c.

Priestley's celebrated make of Black Camel's Hair Grenadine, a very fine grade, reduced to \$1.00. Regular price \$1.50.

Extra quality all-wool silk-finish Black Henrietta, reduced to \$1.00; regular price \$1.25.

Our entire line of novelty, wool and silk and wool Dress Suitings, reduced to \$1.00; regular price \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.65.

J. M. Hale & Co.

107-109 North Spring St.

Hammerburg's Sons

People's Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

Saturday Night's Slaughter Sale!

—FROM—

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M. ONLY.

This Sale will only last three hours, during which time goods will be sold at a terrible sacrifice.

Boys' Tug of War Shoes—75c
Former price \$1.75—Saturday night only. Sizes 10 1/2 to 12.

Unbleached Muslin—5c yd
Full yard wide former price 8 1/2c—Saturday night only. A splendid quality.

Figured India Silks—25c yd
A full line; splendid quality; former price 50c—Saturday night only. The greatest bargain ever offered.

Zoara Suitings—7c yd
Very latest wash goods, 36 inches wide; former price 15c yd. The handsomest line ever shown. —Saturday Night Only.

Ladies' Pure Lisle, Ribbed Vests—20c
Low neck and sleeveless, in white only; former price 30c. Values like these are seldom seen. —Saturday Night Only.

Ladies' Handsome Silk Ties and Bows—20c
An endless variety of colors; former price 30c—Saturday night only. The most superb quality of silk.

Ladies' Straw Sailors—10c
In all colors; former price 35c—Saturday night only. In different colors.

Ladies' Opera Toe Slippers—50c
Full line of sizes; former price 25c—Saturday night only. Made of a splendid quality of leather.

Ladies' 3-strap Leather Belts—15c
Very nobby and useful; former price 35c—Saturday night only. The very latest novelty shown.

Ladies' Gray Skirts—20c
Made with pleated skirts; former price 75c—Saturday night only. They wash splendidly and are very durable.

Ladies' Blazer Jackets—\$1.50
Very neatly made, splendid material; former price \$4. These come in navy blue only. —Saturday Night Only.

Misses' Canvas Button Shoes—75c
Splendid for vacation uses; former price \$1.50—Saturday night only. Sizes 12 to 1; they come with heels only.

Ladies' fast black Sateen Shirt Waists—50c
Color gray; former price 1.00—Saturday night only. Perfect fitting and splendid wearing.

Open-work Embroidered Handkerchiefs—10c
The handsomest ever seen; former price 25c—Saturday night only. A very large assortment to select from.

Ladies' Pure Silk Colored Gloves—35c
A superb quality; former price 50c—Saturday night only. Colors to match all dresses.

Ladies' fast black, spun silk finish Hose—25c
Every pair known to make; former price 50c—Saturday night only. Nothing like them has ever been seen at this price.

Silk Carriage Parasoles—60c
Made of pure silk; former price \$1—Saturday night only. The handsomest thing to carry.

Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels—20c
56 inches long; former price 40c—Saturday night only. Almost as big as a sheet.

Ladies' Pebble Button Shoes—\$1.50
Very comfortable; former price \$3—Saturday night only. A great value which you should see.

H. & S. Celebrated Corsets—75c
Every one knows this make; former price \$1.50—Saturday night only. Come early or they will all be gone.

American Pins—1c
Absolutely necessary to every one; former price 2 1/2c—Saturday night only. It's hard to do without them.

8-in. Suede Gloves—\$1.00
All the leading colors and black; former price \$2—Saturday night only. The best quality made.

Misses' Kid Heel Shoes—75c
We have made shoes 12 to 12 1/2; former price \$2.50—Saturday night only. They come in Opera toes.

Kitchen Roller Crash—5c yd
A good quality; former price 8 1/2c—Saturday night only. You had better lay in a supply.

Decorated and Fluted Glass Decanters—25c
Very ornamental; former price 40c—Saturday night only. We have about 3 dozen of them.

Gold-band China Plates—69c each
These are very pretty; former price per set, \$1. 5 plates to a set. —Saturday Night Only.



RICHARD D. HARRIS
RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crops and Markets.
The weather has generally been favorable to growing crops during the past week. Figs have some mildew near the coast. Fruit is reported generally in good condition, but maturing slowly. The hay crop has been abundant, and the grain, except late sown, promises a full yield of excellent quality.

Oranges have mostly disappeared except the late varieties. The crop of the season will probably fall 20 per cent. short of the early estimate of 7000 carloads, owing to the quantity of fruit that has failed to find a market. The Los Angeles market is supplied with a great variety of fruit at present. Besides oranges there are blackberries in great abundance, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, figs, grapes, apricots and some green peaches.

Redlands apricots are selling at from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents a pound. One Redlands grower claims to have netted \$8 a ton by shipping his fruit green to Chicago. An Ontario packing-house has bought a large quantity of apricots from the Los Angeles market. The price is not stated, but is reported to be \$22 per ton.

The unfortunate condition of the money market will affect the fruit-growers among other people. Banks are not as ready as in former years to advance funds to carriers for the purpose of fruit forwarding on its shipment to the East. It will not meet with ready sale, and that they would be sufferers thereby. As a consequence it is thought that some canneries will not start up, and this condition of affairs is having a depressing effect on the California fruit market. D. E. Allison, Allison, Gray & Co., a leading San Francisco fruit house, had the following to say on this subject to a representative of the San Francisco Call:

"It has been the custom in the past for bankers to advance funds to carriers to within 20 per cent. of the full market value of the fruit when packed in cases. For instance, if a case of fruit be worth \$5 when packed, a carrying case could count on about a \$1 loan, and so on for the whole crop on that basis. Now, owing to the Eastern stringency, the bankers refuse to advance money, and this condition of affairs is left in this condition: the firms have not enough money to buy the fruit, pay for its packing and meet the warehouse expense until the fruit is sold. There is a feeling that the market will be limited in the East, for when money is tight people do not indulge in fruit so much as when it is in free circulation. The canning industry is hampered, and, of course, the fruit-growers in general will feel this when they bring in their crops."

Under the circumstances it will probably be better for Southern California fruit-growers to close with fair offers, when they receive them, rather than to hold out for extreme prices, which may not be realized.

Orange-growing in Florida.
The Florida Agriculturist of June 7 devotes two pages to a condensed report from the Florida Horticultural Convention at the Orange Growers' Convention, held here on May 9. Arthur G. Hamilton of Deland, Fla., who sends the article to the Agriculturist with a request for its insertion, says:

"As we in Florida must eventually organize under some plan for mutual protection, or go to the wall, I feel that what other subject can be of greater interest to your readers than this plan and the discussion of its salient points by some of the brightest men of California."

The editor of the paper, in a footnote, refers approvingly to the California organization, and says that it will bring about the best results. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that, after the Southern California growers are thoroughly organized, they may be able to affiliate with a similar organization among their brethren in Florida.

The orange crop of Florida next season is expected to be a remarkably heavy one.

The Barrier of High Prices.
There is no doubt that the high prices at which California fruits are marketed in the Eastern States prevent a largely increased consumption. Such increase would be in far greater ratio than the reduction in price. Thus, a drop of 15 per cent. would undoubtedly cause an increase of over 20 per cent. in consumption. Similar results in the United States only eat California fruit as a rare luxury. If the retail price could be considerably reduced, a large number of these people would become accustomed to regard California fruit as a regular part of their diet.

A writer in the Ohio Merchant, referring to our canned fruits, says:

"California canned peaches are all wool and a yard wide; the objection to them is the price, and it does seem ridiculous to have to pay 35 cents for a can containing twelve halves of peaches, or 6 cents a peach. Think how the consumption would be increased, if they could be bought for 15 cents."

A reduction must come in the shape of a little drop all around. The grower, the carrier, the middle man and the retailer must all share in it. The grower would not object to take a little less for his product, were there some reciprocity in the matter, but he strongly objects to the drop act all by himself. Far too much money is frittered away in getting the fruit from the producer to the consumer. Think of the difference in price between two six peaches, weighing perhaps a pound, and costing 35 cents, and the 1 cent which the grower probably received for them. Of course, there is labor, sugar, tin, freight, handling, commission, and probably two profits to come out of this, but still the difference is far too great.

The art of growing fruit has been pretty thoroughly developed in California. It is time that more attention was given to the science of marketing it.

"Without Irrigation."
A number of Humboldt county people held a meeting at the World's Fair a few days ago, and entered a vigorous

protest against an order of the commissioners for the removal of signs relating to the cultivation of products without irrigation from the Humboldt county exhibit. It appears that the commissioners considered that the signs offered a slur on the counties where irrigation is used.

The commissioners are over solicitous. Few people in Southern California would object to the sign of the Humboldt people. It is true that a dozen or so years ago objections might have been raised to the statement that the men of Humboldt took no artificial means in "hoing" it. At that time many Southern Californians even considered irrigation in the light of a necessary evil, but now outsiders begin to understand the value of water, when you want it. These are learning that an acre with a certain water supply, the quantity and time of which can be regulated, is worth from two to twenty acres that depend on the natural rainfall. Even in counties of the northern part of the State, where the winter rainfall is ample, irrigation is being introduced with satisfactory results. The Pacific Rural Press last week made the following admission: "Irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley has been a great success. It has been the value of irrigation. It transfers that uniformly good crops will be produced. There is a natural sub-irrigation, and that in other places crops are uneven, and in many places amount to little or nothing. It is not a natural sub-irrigation, but an artificial one. California artificial methods of irrigation are a vast improvement over natural, and man does more for growing crops than nature does. To say natural forces and supplies, when controlled and regulated by man, yield highest and best returns. Providence has done much for California, but California has helped itself in no inconsiderable extent."

Mr. Koebel's Expenses.
The Times is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Koebel on the subject of the expenses incurred by him during his second trip to Australia in search of prehistoric insects. As considerable space was devoted to the other side of the question, this letter is printed in full. The Times is the more willing to give publicity to Mr. Koebel's statement because that gentleman has always borne an excellent reputation here, while his services to the orange-growers of Southern California in introducing the vedalia cardinalis, can never be forgotten.

It will be remembered that in the article published in The Times, the belief was expressed that Mr. Koebel had not profited by the overcharges, if there were any.

AURORA (Or.) June 14, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) On returning from Washington, I found your paper of June 2 awaiting me. Since I am the principal party in this matter, I reply in brief.

It is true that on my former visit to Australia in search of parasites of leerya my expenses were very light, owing to the fact that I had free passage over the roads of all colonies during the four months of my work. On my first bill, presented with items of back fare, the rules of the commissioners were read to me in which no such items were allowed. I should have been compelled to tramp my way or pay out of my own pocket. Fortunately, at that time, I was only a student, and which is found chiefly in the cities and towns of Australia. My permanent residence could be made at Adelaide, where the most work was done. Here I stopped at a second-class boarding house, with tough cow-beef and cabbage for dinner, the effects of which were still visible upon my frame six months after my return. It did not matter to me then, and as you say, the vedalia came here, and with it the relief to the orange growers.

In preparing for the last trip, it was decided to make the trip with a view of studying and sending all such insects that would prove of value in destroying any species that might be introduced. It was possible should be done to make the trip a success, regardless of cost. This I have tried to accomplish.

As regards the expenses, I did not spend the sum mentioned in your paper.

Steamer fare is \$29 between San Francisco and Sydney, which Spreckels' books will show. I have paid, as to the transfers at Auckland, I can not say, but the fact is that I was not proved to be right, for during my stay while at this place, I had been on the side of the city daily. My work was done in the field, not in the city, since all plants and trees in the country in any part visited had to be examined.

The regulations as to back fares apply within the boundary lines of cities, and outside of this you are at the mercy of the man if you must have conveyances.

Those exorbitant hotel expenses, including the wine bills, are bad. It is bad, and I could not but feel that I have allowed me to have such meals. I always tried, whenever possible, to patronize California products, but the success of the work upon me did not do this properly and without any bluntness, to study the habits of each insect and its natural enemies most carefully by breeding in confinement. What I have accomplished in this my report and the Secretary of Agriculture will plainly show. To breed and study all these numerous bugs required a room constantly for my use, which I was charged \$30 per week (this is charged in those hotel bills). I always did stay at the hotel (more cheap boarding houses), although I had a room at a hotel, the insects kept me constantly in the field.

Whenever the time for shipment arrived, my bug-hunter and push was required of me, and I could not but feel that the insects of insects located within about eight days previous to the sailing of the steamer, and I could not, as plainly will be seen, return to my hotel for meals when after a few hundred miles away, I carry my lunch in my pocket, and I had the sole responsibility of the slightest illness would ever be asked of me by any one.

In the early morning, when nothing but a cup of coffee for breakfast, and regularly had to leave the hotel for the morning conditions. Agriculture was taken wherever possible at extra pay, too late for any meal in the evening, where I had to pay for the same, and I was not allowed to have any supper. All these hotel bills, with others, are included in

the bill.

With more resters than rustlers among the teamsters, and considerable work that present experience would enable us to avoid, we have still been able to bring the total cost of my work, from the time the pagebrush was standing under the orchard was planted, within \$10 per acre.

Now the peach trees are in leaf and artesian water runs everywhere.

Gathering Apricots.
The question is often asked: "How much space is necessary for a flock?" This depends largely upon the soil and climate. On sandy soil a small yard is more easily cleaned, but on heavy soil it would be better to have two yards, so as to change the birds from one to the other as they may be necessary. In a small yard greater attention to cleanliness is necessary. A house of 10x10 feet, with a run 10x50 feet, is considered by many the proper thing for ten hens.

Poultry on the Farm.
(Tennessee Farmer.)
On the great majority of farms a hen will lay a profit of \$1 a year, and this can be multiplied by 100, if 100 hens be kept, provided they are not crowded into one house. The reason why most farmers do not pay more attention to poultry, or let their wives and children do so, is because they think it won't pay, and the reason they know is that they have never kept an account with their hens.

PESTS AND DISEASES.

(Horticulturists who had new or unknown insects pests on their trees or plants are invited to send specimens by mail, to THE TIMES, addressed by the Agricultural Editor. In an early issue after receipt of specimens their true character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.)

To Kill Gophers.

M. O. Randall writes from Pasadena to THE TIMES as follows:

"Will you publish for the benefit of your readers, who may be owners of fruit orchards, a plan which I have found very effective in ridding my land of squirrels and gophers? I twist or tie on the end of a small stick some cotton or rags, making it about the size of my thumb and about as long. Dip this in bi-sulphide of carbon and introduce into the hole where the animal is found, blowing, having care immediately to close all issues to the outer air. This liquid is very volatile, and, being heavier than air, will soon fill the entire tunnel and suffocate any living thing found there. The animal is found at the taken, as the vapor is highly explosive if it comes in contact with fire."

"I have tried traps and poison with very poor success, as in many cases the pests will have nothing to do with either, but if the animal is found at home one application of the bi-sulphide is sufficient. Respectfully yours, 'M. O. RANDALL.'"

The Deadly Phylloxera.

(Pacific Rural Press.)
The phylloxera seems to be making slow and sure progress in the vineyards of Santa Clara Valley. William Pfeiffer, of Gubersville, writes with the alarming prediction that the destruction of all vineyard vineyards in Santa Clara and all over the State is only a question of time. Mr. Pfeiffer assumes that the pest is originally a small, but the deadly pest will meantime be found. Planting of resistant vines may be an expensive process, but it is the only recourse vineyardists whose preserves have been invaded by phylloxera.

Origin of Oranges.

(Exchange.)
The name "orange" is from the Latin aurum, meaning gold or gold color. The fruit was originally a small, round berry, about the size of a common early Richmond cherry, and very seedy. It has been cultivated in Hindostan from a very remote period, and was taken from that country to Arabia and Persia in the eighth or ninth centuries. It is said to have been introduced to our continent by the Spaniards, who brought it with them on their return from Jerusalem. It was well known, but not extensively cultivated in either India or Persia, before the middle of the sixteenth century. 400 years after its introduction into the first named country, the Hindustani brought it to our continent, and it is said to have been introduced to our continent by the Spaniards, who brought it with them on their return from Jerusalem. 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THE SPANISH PIONEERS.

THE TRUE STORY OF PIZARRO AND PERU.

By Charles F. Lummis.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES IN ADVANCE OF BOOK PUBLICATION.)

THE GOLDEN RAMSOM.

There is no reason whatever to doubt that Pizarro accepted this proposition in perfect good faith. The whole nature of the man, his religion, the laws of Spain and the circumstantial evidence of his habitual conduct, lead us to believe that he intended to set Atahualpa free when the ransom should have been paid. But later circumstances, in which he had neither blame nor control, simply forced him to a different course.

ATAHUALPA'S MESSENGERS radiated through Peru to gather the gold and silver for the ransom. Huascar, who, you will remember, was a prisoner in the hands of Atahualpa's men, heard of the arrangement and sent word to the Spaniards setting forth his own claims. Pizarro ordered that he should be brought to Caxamarca to tell his story. The only way to learn which of the rival war captains was right in his claims was to bring them together and weigh their respective pretensions. But this by no means suited Atahualpa. Before Huascar could be brought to Caxamarca he was assassinated by his Indian keepers, the henchmen of Atahualpa, and, it is commonly agreed, by Atahualpa's orders.

The gold and silver for the ransom came in slowly. Historically there is no doubt what was Atahualpa's plan in the whole arrangement. He was merely buying time, alluring the Spaniards to wait and wait, until he could collect his forces to his rescue, and then wipe out the invaders. And this began to dawn on the Spaniards. Tempting as was the golden bait, they began to smell the trap. It was not long before their fears were confirmed. They began to learn of the secret rally of the Indian forces. The news grew worse and worse; and even the daily arrival of gold—some days as high as \$50,000 in weight—could not blind them to the growing danger.

It was necessary to learn more of the situation than they could know when shut up in Caxamarca, and Hernando Pizarro was sent out with a small force to scout to Guamachucho and thence to Caxamarca, 30 miles. This was a difficult and dangerous reconnaissance, but full of interest. They way along the table land of the Cordillera was a toll-free zone. The story of great military roads is largely a myth, but much work had been put to the improvement of the trails—a good many of them, in fact, had been improved, and the Spaniards were only to adapt the trails for the sure-footed llama, and the Spanish horses could, with great difficulty, be hauled and pushed up the steep parts.

Especially were the Spaniards impressed by the rude but effective swinging bridges of vines, with which the Indians had spanned the narrow but fearful chasms, and these swaying paths were most difficult to be crossed with horses. After several weeks of severe travel the party reached Caxamarca without opposition. The famous temple there had been stripped of its treasures, but its famous god, an ugly idol of wood, remained. The Spaniards detested and smashed this pagan fetish, purified the temple and set up in it a large cross to dedicate it to God. They explained to the natives, as best they could, the nature of Christianity and tried to induce them to adopt it.

Here it was learned that Chalicu-chima, one of Atahualpa's subordinate war captains, was at Caxamarca with a large force, and Hernando was sent to find him. The horses were in ill shape for so hard a march, for their shoes had been entirely worn out in the tedious journey; but how to shoe them was a puzzle—there was no iron here. But Hernando met the iron smiths, and a startling expedient. If there was no iron there was plenty of silver, and in a short time the Spanish horses were shod with that precious metal and made ready to march to Xauxa. It was an arduous journey, but well worth making. Chalicu-chima voluntarily decided to go with the Spaniards to Caxamarca to consult with his superior, Atahualpa. Indeed it was just the chance desired, a personal conference would enable them to get exactly what was best to be done to get rid of these mysterious strangers. So the adventurous Spaniards and the wily sub-chief got back at last to Caxamarca together.

Meanwhile Atahualpa had fared very well at the hands of his captors. Much as they had reason to distrust, and did distrust, the treacherous Indian, they treated him not only humanely, but with the utmost kindness. He lived in luxury with his family and retainers, and was much associated with the Spaniards. They seem to have been trying to the utmost to make him their friend—which was Pizarro's principle all along. Prejudiced historians can find no answer to this significant fact. The Indians came to regard Pizarro and his brothers, Gonzalo and Juan, as their friends—and an Indian, suspicious and observant far beyond us, is one of the last men in the world to be fooled in such things. He thought the Spaniards were not complete, but it was enough, and he had his notary draw up a document finally freeing Atahualpa from any further payment, in fact, giving him a receipt in full. But he felt obliged to delay setting the war captain at liberty. The Spaniards, however, and similar symptoms showed that it would be suicidal to turn Atahualpa loose now. His intentions, though masked, were fully suspected, and Pizarro told him that it would be necessary to keep him a hostage a little

longer. Before he could release Atahualpa he must have a larger force to withstand the attack which he knew Atahualpa would at once organize. He was better acquainted with the Indian vindictiveness than some of his closest critics are.

Meanwhile Almagro had at last got away from Panama with one hundred and fifty foot and fifty horse, in three vessels, and, landing in Peru, reached San Miguel in December, 1532. Here he heard with astonishment of Pizarro's magical success, and of the golden booty, and at once communicated with him. At the same time his secretary secretly forwarded a treacherous letter to Pizarro, trying to arouse enmity and betray Almagro. He had gone to the wrong man, however, and Pizarro spurned the contemptible offer. Indeed, his treatment of his unadmirable associate from first to last, was more than a forbearing, friendly and magnanimous to a degree. He now sent Almagro assurance of his friendship, and generously welcomed him to share the golden field which had been won with very little help from him. Almagro reached Caxamarca in February, 1533, and was cordially received by his old companion-in-arms.

The vast ransom—a treasure to which there is no parallel in history—was now divided. This division in itself was a labor involving no small prudence and care. The ransom was not in coin or ingots, but in plates, vessels, images and trinkets varying greatly in weight and in purity. It had to be reduced to something like a common standard. Some of the most remarkable specimens were saved to send to Spain, the rest was melted down to ingots by the Indian smiths, who were busy a month with the task. The result was almost fabulous. There were 1,326,589 pesos de oro, commercially worth, in those days, some five times their weight—that is, about \$6,632,945. Besides this vast sum of gold, there were 51,610 marks of silver, equivalent, by the same standard, to \$1,136,420 now.

The Spaniards were assembled in the public square of Caxamarca. Pizarro prayed that God would help him to divide the treasure justly, and the apportionment went on. First a fifth of the great golden heap was weighed out for the king of Spain. Pizarro had provided for himself a share of the ransom, and the Spaniards were to divide the remainder. Then the conquerors took their shares in the order of their rank. Pizarro received 57,322 pesos de oro and 2350 marks of silver, besides the golden chair of Atahualpa, which weighed 22,000. Hernando, his brother, got 11,080 pesos de oro and 2350 marks of silver. DeSoto had 17,740 pesos de oro and 724 marks of silver. There were sixty cavalymen, and most of them got 8860 pesos de oro and 362 marks of silver. Of the 105 infants, some got half as much as the cavalry piece, and part one-fourth less. Nearly 100,000 worth of gold was set aside to endow the first church in Peru—that of St. Francis. Shares were also given to Almagro, and his followers, the men who had staid behind at San Miguel. That Pizarro succeeded in making an equitable division is best evidenced by the absence of complaints, and his associates were not in the least kept quiet under any fancied injustice. Even his detractors have never been able to impute dishonesty to the gallant conqueror of Peru.

To put in more graphic shape the results of this dazzling windfall, we may tabulate the list, each share in its value in dollars today.

To the Spanish Crown.....	\$1,533,633
To Pizarro Pizarro.....	462,810
To Hernando Pizarro.....	207,100
To DeSoto.....	104,528
To the cavalymen.....	52,364
To each infantryman.....	26,182

And all this besides the fortunes given Almagro and his men and the church.

This is the nearest statement that can be made of the value of the treasure. The study of the enormously complicated and varying currency values of the Spaniards is a task, and a long one; but the above figures are practically correct. Prescott's estimate that the peso de oro was worth \$11 at that time is entirely unfounded; it was close to \$5. The mark of silver is a puzzle—there was no iron here. But Prescott does not attempt it at all. The mark was not a coin, but a weight, and its commercial value was about \$22 at that time. By this we are enabled to get much nearer the true figures of Atahualpa's ransom than has ever hitherto been published.

(Copyright, 1892, by C. F. Lummis.)

THE WOODED ISLAND.

How a Desert Spot Was Transformed into an Isle of Beauty.

(World's Fair Correspondence.)

I notice that our horticultural friends pass over Wooded Island on the World's Fair grounds without comprehending the fact that it is a wonderful achievement in the way of sudden and immediate effects. In eighteen months the sandy desert has been made a wooded island with a covering of trees, shrubs and flowers, arranged so naturally that visitors pass it as if it would any day be on the Cedar or Des Moines. The main island contains about sixteen acres, ten of which are occupied by the collection of native and foreign trees and shrubs, and the remainder by lawns, flower gardens, an elaborate rose garden, and a Japanese garden. The temple, Study the island! It has object lessons by the thousands. Even the Japanese temple is a study. Its three gates, its shrines, its ponds, its lanterns in the religion and art of Japan. The records say that on the sand waste of the island there have been set 12,618 trees, 50,642 shrubs, 15,034 ferns, perennial, herbaceous and aquatic plants, 2300 ferns, 6532 climbers and ornamental grasses, 60,000 wild cuttings, and 11,850 bulbs. The rose garden contains one and a quarter acres and is divided into thirty-six beds of varied size and shape. The pagoda in the center and the ornamental fence will be hidden in August with the foliage and bloom of more climbing roses than most Americans have seen. This rose garden alone will be a study during the summer.

This is written to direct attention to the island of beauty which is so artistically arranged that ninety-nine out of a hundred pass over the island with a mere grumble that "the hedges are too high, and the fountain is too low." As a sudden creation this island is one of the wonders of the grounds.

A package on the corner of Fourth and Spring streets worth its weight in gold to those troubled with dandruff or any skin disease. In the shape of Smith's Dandruff Powder, the only remedy on earth that will cure dandruff and cure any case of dandruff or money refunded. For sale only by Off & Vaughan, corner Fourth and Spring sts., Los Angeles.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that we are now fully prepared to do all kinds of French plate mirrors. Old and damaged mirrors resilvered. All work guaranteed. Telephone 328. Althouse Bros., 10 W. First.

THE GREAT REGISTER. Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles for printing and sale at The Times counting-room. Price \$2.

WE SELL Ingersoll wall paper at 9c a roll, at 227 S. Spring street.

ARIZONA NEWS.

A Tennessee Colony Coming Out in the Fall.

Three Fine New Schoolhouses—Orange Crop Favorable—California Products for Arizona—Soldiers' Wear of Camp Life.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

TUCSON, June 23.—Next fall the population of Salt River Valley will be increased by 300 people from East Tennessee alone. These represent fifty families, hard-working and well-to-do, possessing from \$1000 to \$5000 each.

Mr. Wells of Cleveland, Tenn., who came a week ago to look up a site for the colony, as visited many ranches and carefully observed the manner of living and farming and the profits of the business. He is highly pleased. One thing which impresses Mr. Wells is the fact that a ranchman in ordinarily good circumstances may conduct a farm profitably without manual labor on his own part.

Further delay at the Gila Bend Canal has been obviated by a deal by which the Peoria Canal Company purchases the canal and dam site of the Gila Bend Irrigation Company for \$200,000. The new management will begin work immediately and will have water in the canal in thirty days. At the Wilcox experiment well farm the second sowing of alfalfa is doing exceedingly well. Experienced raisers always look for the third leaf fifteen days after sowing, while in this case only eight or nine days were required, making a gain of a week's growth, a very rapid rate. A considerable tract of land was broken up this morning, and the ground is now planted to potatoes, beans and sorghum as early as possible. This is intended as an experiment.

Around Phoenix the orange groves are in prime condition, and are making a fine summer growth. They never before presented so fine an appearance as they do now. The oranges are as large as good-sized hen eggs. The second crop of figs thereabouts is coming on nicely.

A large portion of the Normal School grounds has been planted to ash trees, which have made a phenomenal growth. They will soon transform the grounds to a dense forest.

Yuma had watermelons weeks ago. They are also in the market in Phoenix.

Here is how a Phoenix paper comments on a matter of interest to California: "It is estimated that fifty carloads of oranges are annually brought from California to Phoenix, in payment for which large sums of money are sent out of the city. This is a large sum of money, and it is a pity that all this might be produced at home without interference with any other industry except possibly that of the railroads, which would thus be deprived of immense freight receipts. The people of Phoenix are guilty of over expenditure on causes and foolish, and we hope that they may be able to supply our more thrifty neighbors on the Coast with the produce of their own gardens. There is a wide field for market gardening here on an extensive scale."

In Tucson the California fruits and vegetables far exceed those of Phoenix. Here, too, it is held that such a condition is shameful with the railroads, which would thus be deprived of immense freight receipts. The interest in the Territory in education is instanced by the building everywhere of schoolhouses. Bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for a school at Nogales have been negotiated. Flagstaff will have a \$12,000 school, and now Winslow has voted \$7500 bonds for the same purpose.

The last Legislature gave to Cocconino county a school, and on Monday the board designated Flagstaff as a suitable place for the institution, and the Atlantic and Pacific's offer of 125 acres for the site. The land lies just outside the city limits, on the south, and was platted into lots. A fine brick hotel is under way at Mesa.

Desertions from Fort Grant still continue, even this far from pay day. A month a night is passed but what they leave in two days, and they are in their first enlistment, and from among the special enlistments made in June. It is claimed they are very young men and have no earthly cause for desertion, as the regiment is one of the finest and best conducted in the service, and everything is done for the comfort and ease of the enlisted men. Many never came to Arizona with the idea of soldiering, but of getting a better home. West at the hands of the War Department. But a small percentage of these deserters are apprehended.

It is not imprudent that Fort Bowie will be abandoned, owing to lack of water; while at Fort Grant and Huachuca water is almost equally scarce. Which leads the citizen to suggest that the Rillito never runs dry. It now looks as though the abandoned post of Fort Lowell (near Tucson) will be again occupied. Want of water will certainly cause the abandonment of Fort Bowie, if not Huachuca also. Why not crowd back to the Rillito? It is not so well situated, and the best place in Arizona for the distribution of troops. Lowell has a ditch on the water problem, and however cheap being made for the men a little water about camp is a mighty useful commodity. Let Lowell be reoccupied.

The impression has prevailed that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is nearly inaccessible for ladies. In this regard the following is instructive. A trip to the Grand Canyon Thursday. This was her first visit to the world's wonder, and she, like all others, pronounced it beyond description in marvel and beauty.

The opinion in which one of New Mexico's gubernatorial candidates held leads the Socorro Advertiser to remark of Col. Albright: "The corporal will never be able to name his price for a pardon or signing or vetoing a bill, and we predict that he will never be able to sell his signature as secretary of the Territory either."

A young man, Frank Hughes, while

surveying, was accidentally shot. His revolver fell from his holster, discharging into his breast. He will probably not survive.

A territorial paper comments thus on railroads: "The Territorial Board of Equalization performed its duties like men having the interests of the Territory in view. A railroad has no more authority to make its own assessments than have individuals, and the action of the board will be endorsed by the people. Wilcox will be the next town to have a bicycle club. In Prescott a militia company on which the militia is organized. Evidently the proposed change in school books has no funny business about it. The Territorial Board of Education met yesterday to adopt rules to guide agents and publishing houses in furnishing school books. They will be required to file written briefs of the advantages of their books, to be filed with the secretary before July 15. Personal effort to influence the board will prejudice the selection. An effort will be made to procure the books free for the first year.

A street preacher of Phoenix named George Timmis, a seven-year-old boy, and then locked him to a post last Sunday while he went out to preach. The boy was found by the police and was brought home without any protection whatever from its rays, and was also left without any water to drink. Considerable bridges were erected to arrest the father for cruelty to his child. The father was fined \$500, in default of payment to serve six months in the County Jail.

MINERAL SOAP.

A Large Deposit Discovered in Otay Valley, San Diego County.

(San Diego Union.)

Coroner Woodford, of Los Angeles, visited Otay Valley Sunday to inspect the strata of a peculiar mineral to be found in the Otay valley. It is Gen. Dr. Woodward's old ranch, fifty feet below the summit, and over two feet thick. The stratum is a bluish tinge, and at the bottom it assumes a reddish cast. Trials with it before have proven that it is excellent for all uses for which soap is used, though it makes no suds. A little of the soapy stuff applied to a razor strap gives a razor fine edge. There does not seem to be a particle of grit in the bed.

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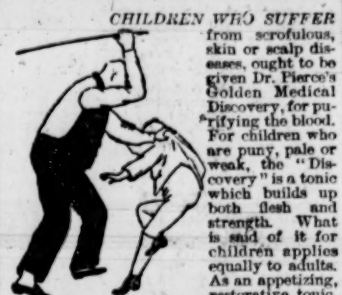
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It sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fever, and other wasting diseases, it speedsily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Bileousness, if it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, the money is returned.



BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, June 23, 1893.
The produce market was fairly active. Vegetables came freely. Fresh fruits were plentiful. Potatoes and onions were steady and in good demand. Butter and eggs were quiet. Poultry was quiet with light receipts.

GRAIN.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—WHEAT.—Was steady. December, 1.31; seller, 1893, new, 1.20 1/2.
BARKLEY—Firm; December, 80 1/2; seller, 1893, new, 80 1/2.
CORN—1.17 1/2.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.
BUTTER—Fancy creamery, twenty-eight ounce squares, 42 1/2; fancy dairy, per roll, 32 1/2; choice, 32 1/2.
CHEESE—Eastern, 13 1/2; California, 12 1/2; small, 12 1/2; large, 12 1/2.

POULTRY.—Hens, 5 00/100; young roosters, 5 00/100; broilers, 2 00/100; ducks, 4 00/100; turkeys, 15 00/100.
EGGS—Fresh ranch, 17 1/2.

PRODUCE.
POTATOES—New, Early Rose, 60 00/100; BEANS—Pink, 3 00/100; Lima, 3 50/100; ONIONS (VEGETABLE)—Cabbage, per 100 pounds, 50 00/100; tomatoes, per box, 1 75/100; 2 00/100, beets.

HAY AND GRAIN.
HAY—No. 1, 10 00/100; No. 2, 9 00/100; No. 3, 8 00/100; No. 4, 7 00/100; No. 5, 6 00/100; No. 6, 5 00/100; No. 7, 4 00/100; No. 8, 3 00/100; No. 9, 2 00/100; No. 10, 1 00/100.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
New York, June 23.—The stock market was weak and unsettled today. The bears jumped on the market at the opening and depressed prices 1/4 to 1/2 percent, but a rally promptly followed, and for a time speculation ruled tolerably firm. The bank failures out West, however, combined with a stringency in the money market and failure of the Reading plan of reorganization started up a fresh selling movement as the day advanced, and in several instances important declines were recorded. Government bonds closed firmer.

NEW YORK, June 23.—MONEY—On call, ranging from 6 to 20 percent; closed offered at 20 percent.
FIVE PERCENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Was weaker today; bankers' 60-day bills, 4.87 1/2; 4.85; demand, 4.84 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.
Atchison, 23 1/2; N. Y. C. 10 1/2; Am. Exp. 10 1/2; Or. Imp. 10 1/2; Am. Oil 10 1/2; Or. Nav. 10 1/2; Can. Pac. 10 1/2; Pac. 10 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; Del. & D. 10 1/2; Distillers 10 1/2; Gen. Elec. 10 1/2; Ill. Cent. 10 1/2; Kan. & Tex. 10 1/2; Lake Shore 10 1/2; Lead Trust 10 1/2; Louis. & N. 10 1/2; Mich. Cent. 10 1/2; Mo. Pac. 10 1/2; N. Am. 10 1/2; N. Pac. 10 1/2; N. W. 10 1/2; N. Y. W. 10 1/2.

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.
Bulwer, 1 1/2; Crown Point, 1 1/2; Crown Cal. & Va. 1 1/2; Deadwood, 1 1/2; Gould & Curry, 1 1/2; Hale & Norcross, 1 1/2; Homestake, 1 1/2; Mexican, 1 1/2; Ontario, 1 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.
Belcher, 85; Ophir, 1 1/2; Best & Belcher, 1 1/2; Chollar, 1 1/2; Con. Va., 1 1/2; Confidence, 1 1/2; Gould & Curry, 1 1/2; Hale & Norcross, 1 1/2.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.
GRAIN.
CHICAGO, June 23.—The wheat market was dull and opened 1/2 lower; declined 1/2 on local investment buying; advanced 1/2 on the minor failure of a prominent Minnesota bank and fears of developments in San Francisco and fears of unfavorable New York bank statements tomorrow; closed easy and 1/2 lower than yesterday. Receipts were 26,000 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: WHEAT—Cash, 64 1/2; July, 64 1/2; August, 64 1/2; September, 64 1/2; October, 64 1/2; November, 64 1/2; December, 64 1/2.

NEW YORK, June 23.—WHEAT—Demand firm; No. 2 red winter closed firm at 84 1/2.

CHICAGO, June 23.—WHEAT—Steady; July, 19 1/2; September, 20 1/2.

NEW YORK, June 23.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, steady; cash, 8 1/2; September, 8 1/2; shoulders, 9 00/100; short clear, 9 00/100.

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"TOM" STIMSON.

How the Millionaire is Regarded in His

(Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.)

Thomas D. Stimson of Los Angeles arrived in the Morton last night. Mr. Stimson was one of the pioneer lumbermen in Michigan and his career has been as fancifully romantic as anything a novelist ever conceived. He has experienced about all the ups and downs that come to a human being. There are men in Michigan who can remember when "Tom" Stimson was a miller called, didn't have a cent in ready money. Today his check for \$1,000,000 would be honored any place he is known. He was associated with D. A. Bledgett for this city for many years, and the fortunes and misfortunes of the two men have become historic in the lumbering annals of Michigan.

Stimson in his lumbering days was one of the most popular men that ever lived in Michigan. Any man that ever worked with him once would work for him again, even if he were to be paid a dollar a day "in the job." But even in the wildest and most untamed era of Michigan lumbering, when men accepted logging contracts without the slightest intention of ever paying their men, it is not on record that any red-shirted shanty boy ever lost a dollar of his hard earned wages through "Tom" Stimson. Mr. Stimson is an ardent admirer of "Bob" Ingersoll and is a confirmed skeptic. Still, it was his custom many years ago when a resident of Big Rapids to take a barrel of flour and a turkey to every miller in the city on Christmas day. It is said that he gave the usual order to his grocer one Christmas morning, and ordered a barrel of flour and a turkey. The order had been filled. He ran his eye over the list of preachers and suddenly asked, "Where's the Swede minister?"

"Didn't know there was any Swede minister," replied the grocer.

"Oh, yes, there is," said Mr. Stimson. "He lives up by the patent mill, in a depot. He'll take a turkey and a barrel of flour up there p. d. q."

"You seem to be mighty anxious about that Swede preacher," remarked the dispenser of flour and turkeys.

"I expect to get credit for this on the judgment day, and for all I know the Almighty may be a Swede. Besides a Swede preacher gets just as hungry as a Methodist. The other day I found that the children of the Scandinavian follower of the Master would have gone hungry that Christmas day had it not been for the thoughtfulness of the skeptic."

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Old Story.

LOS ANGELES, June 23.—To the Editor of THE TIMES: Under the heading of "Pettit Question," this morning's issue of your paper contains an account of the case of the late Grand Juror, Foraker's address at Gen. Grant's tomb, so severely criticized by the Eastern

Hourly edition, remarking that "history will be just and impartial in his decision of the merits of the case." It is not made in good faith, or it is not a true statement of the facts. It is not a true statement of the facts. It is not a true statement of the facts.

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An Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND "ORDI-

NANCES RELATIVE TO THE

LICENSING OF

RESTAURANTS AND

HOTELS IN THE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

Section 1.

Section 2.

Section 3.

Section 4.

Section 5.

Section 6.

Section 7.

Section 8.

Section 9.

Section 10.

Section 11.

Section 12.

Section 13.

Section 14.

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Section 16.

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Section 18.

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Section 54.

Section 55.

Section 56.

Section 57.

Section 58.

Section 59.

Section 60.

Section 61.